

Buy Only What You Can Afford, Harding Advises

Preaches Gospel of Thrift and Economy to Visitors From West Virginia; Tells How He Meets Problems

Assails Shipping Board

Promises to Reduce Cost of Government as Means of Lowering Living Expense

From a Staff Correspondent
MARION, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Next to the League of Nations the most important issue before the country is the high cost of living, Senator Harding declared in a speech from his porch today. The Republican candidate spoke to a delegation of 1,200 West Virginians who came here in 340 flag bedecked automobiles. It was the first time he had discussed this question since his speech of acceptance.

"I know it is in the American heart to have somebody, somehow, say and say truthfully, that we are going to modify the extraordinarily high cost of living," the Senator said, and above the applause sounded the voice of some one shouting, "Right you are."

"I wish I could say something specific to you, my countrymen, on this point," Senator Harding continued. "It is very easy to stand before a company of ones fellow countrymen and inveigh against the high cost of living, and cry out against profiteering and say we mean to bring living costs down. But I won't cheat my fellow countrymen in order to win their favor in this campaign."

The Senator told how he had delved into this subject, how he had questioned hundreds of men in an effort to learn one specific thing that could be done to change the situation.

Individual Effort Required

"I know some means that may be harmonized in bringing about a reduction in the cost of living, and I repeat them to you: the first great contribution must be made by yourselves," he continued.

"You cannot expect a reduction of the cost of living under the natural operations of business so long as America continues to consume in the delirium of war extravagance."

"If I find something more expensive than I think I can afford to buy, to decline to buy. And that is the one thing that the American citizen can do to bring the cost of living down somewhere to a dependable figure once again. Next, increased efficiency of production. You cannot have high wages and reduced cost of production unless you have better efficiency accompany the high wages, and I care not who may attempt to challenge the statement."

In the next place, I want to preach the gospel of thrift and economy. The nation which will make the recovery from the waste and depression of the World War will be the nation that lives thriftily and within its means. I preach the gospel of thrift for the United States."

"I do not mean that I advocate a lower standard of American living. I rejoice that America can live high. But America must live within her means."

Illustrating the economic conditions that set wages mounting higher and higher during the war Senator Harding turned to America's shipbuilding efforts, stating parenthetically that he sometimes thought that if the United States had had a merchant marine comparable with its navy Germany never should have proposed the submarine warfare that finally brought us into the war. He reviewed the pressure for speed and manpower and added:

"Under a very natural and unfailing law of life in the call for manpower we advanced compensation until to-day America is paying the highest wage known anywhere in the world."

The Senator paused impressively, with uplifted hand. Then he said:

"I want that high wage to abide, my

countrymen. I have no hesitation in saying it. But I always accompany the statement with one proviso—that I want the higher wage to abide provided American workmen will give us 100 per cent efficiency for the wages paid."

While he was on the subject of shipping the Senator promised that if elected one of his first considerations would be the problem of taking the 12,000,000 tons of shipping built in the war emergency and welding it into an effective merchant marine.

In that connection he denounced the United States Shipping Board as "one continual fiasco from the beginning."

"I do not know," he said, "of a single failure of the present Administration comparable to that of the United States Shipping Board. It has been one continual fiasco from the beginning. When the war came to an end, with the shipping at our command, we ought to have been in a position to immediately ship lines to all parts of the world, but to-day the Shipping Board is still inefficient and scarcely functioning. In this connection I want to promise you that one of the first acts of the incoming Administration will be to furl the flag on all the paths of the seas."

Promises to Cut Government Cost

As one means of lowering the cost of living the Senator Harding said he proposed to lower the cost of government and the news of his plan would probably carry consternation in the myriads of war office buildings in Washington.

"I promise you this day in all the sincerity I know that when this enterprise succeeds, as I believe it will on November 2, we are going to reduce the cost of government, and a reduced cost of government will make its very notable contribution to a lowered cost of living," he said.

"Who pays the cost of government, anyhow? The American people pay no matter through what individual agency the tax check is sent. Here in the United States we have seen the cost of government mount from approximately a billion dollars a year to more than thirty billion dollars a year in the prosecution of the war. And the day will never come, even with exacting economy on all hands, that the cost of the Federal government will be less than three billion dollars a year; and even that figure isn't possible to the Democratic party, more concerned with keeping its partisans in office than serving the welfare of the American people."

"When I am elected I promise you there are going to be hundreds of thousands of Americans in Washington and elsewhere in the service of the government to go back home to take their places in the activities of production."

U. S. Markets for U. S. Products First

The Senator discussed the protective tariff as it applies to the peanut growers of Virginia, the citrus fruit growers of Southern California and the other producers of the United States. In conclusion he said:

"I cling to the policy that proposes American markets for American production first, not in that narrow selfishness that some propose to be, but to fix a firm foundation for the good fortunes of the people of the United States on which we shall build the ideal republic, and then exert our influence throughout the world by the force of American example. I do not think that all life is founded on material gain, but I do know that material gain is the ever-impelling inspiration. And I want the men and women of America to have a fair chance for their material gain, and then in the efforts of all we shall work out our highest attainment. I want the people of our land, under the guarantees of the Constitution, to work out their own destiny, and I want America to work out in her own way our relationships with the world."

To Address Women October 1

The women voters of the nation are getting considerable thought and attention at Harding headquarters. It was announced to-day that the Senator would make one of the most important speeches of his campaign to a gathering of women who are coming here from all parts of the country on October 1. The day will be marked in Marion by the closing of many factories and stores in order that many employees can go to the Harding porch to hear this speech. It will be Social Justice Day in Marion, according to the headquarters announcement.

The Senator in the speech will present his views on questions connected with health, sanitation, education, women and children in industry and kindred subjects. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mrs. Raymond Robins and Mrs. Rich-

ard Edwards, is in charge of the arrangements for the day.

Traveling salesmen from all parts of the country will arrive in Marion to-morrow morning. About 3,000 are expected. Governor Cox is not popular with drummers because of an editorial published in The Dayton News in which the men of this craft were assailed as parasites. Chicago and New York are expected to send solid trainloads of traveling men. There are special cars coming from Indianapolis, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Greeting to Salesmen's Club

Senator Harding sent the following telegram to-day to the Harding-Coolidge Salesmen's Club of Delaware, in convention at Wilmington:

"Please convey my greetings to the Harding-Coolidge Salesmen's Club of Delaware on the occasion of its meeting September 25. We will be entertaining here in Marion some thousands of their fellows from all over the country on that day, and I wish your Delaware organization could be with us, for American commercial extension and candidates have received from these evangelists of business expansion has been one of the gratifying incidents of the campaign. They are the men on whom we must largely rely to bring in the orders that will keep national business going and growing. We want them at work all over the world for American commercial extension, and we propose that every facility and protection that American power and prestige can afford shall be accorded them."

Marshall Says Harding Will Use Article X

Suggests Senator, Though Rejecting League, Would Employ It for the Hague Tribunal

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 24.—Characterizing Article X as "the teeth of the League of Nations covenant," Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, in a speech here to-night, said he believes Senator Harding's attitude is to reject the league, but to use the article for "teeth" in the Hague tribunal. "Reading between the lines," he added, "the world is to be governed by judges, and not by statesmen; by law, and not by equity."

"Self-interest as well as duty demands that some plan be devised and tried to promote peace; to lessen, if not wholly eradicate, the evils of war and to conserve the resources of the world. I prefer the League of Nations without reservations, although the Democratic party's attitude is for the league with reservations, if desired."

"The entangling alliances charges of the Republicans are familiar and interesting," he continued. "President Wilson did not put this country in world politics. That honor belongs to the Republican party, which was the governing power when the ship of state was turned from coastwise into transmarine traffic. It loaded Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, with all their complications, upon us, and called it 'benevolence.'"

Their heads then were among the stars, and not upon the Constitution of the United States.

"They still propose to be altruistic. Don't forget that altruism in a Republican is treason in Woodrow Wilson."

Mrs. Boole Still in Race

Says Her Opponents Would Not Enforce the Law

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, prohibition candidate for United States Senator, says that the election either of Senator Wadsworth or Lieutenant Governor Harry C. Walker, her two opponents, would pave the way for a reign of lawlessness.

"I am the only one of the three candidates for the United States Senate," said Mrs. Boole yesterday, "who can honestly take the oath, if elected, to uphold the Constitution, because I am opposed to nullification of part of the Constitution. The eighteenth amendment—and I am for its enforcement. Election of Senator Wadsworth or Lieutenant Governor Walker would give aid and comfort to law violators and pave the way for a reign of lawlessness."

"I am still in the fight. Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and all independents who want to defeat Senator Wadsworth will have an opportunity of voting for me at the November election."

Harding Tells Drys His Vote in Senate Explains His Stand

Nominee Replies to Query From Anti-Saloon League, Which Governor Cox So Far Has Failed to Answer

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In replying to a telegram from the Anti-Saloon League asking how he stands on the question of a beer and wine amendment to the prohibition act, Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for President, said that he stands by his record vote on dry issues in the Senate.

Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate, to whom a similar inquiry was made by the dry organization, has not yet replied.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, in taking public the league's telegram to the candidates and Senator Harding's reply, said:

"The league has submitted the records and utterances of Governor Cox and Senator Harding to them for comment or criticism. Because one of them was away from home and has been delayed in answering, additional time was granted by the committee before publication."

"In addition, the national legislative conference, made up of twenty-three national and prohibition organizations, sent telegrams to Governor Cox and Senator Harding asking for their attitude on this issue. Of course, both candidates have announced that they stand for the enforcement of law, but in view of the fact that a beer, or wine amendment means nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, we are interested in whether the candidates stand for the enforcement of law, or whether they are willing to have it stand as it is, until it is given a fair trial."

"The telegram to Senator Harding said:

"The undersigned committee is appointed by the National Legislative Conference, in session at Washington this week, composed of twenty-three national temperance and prohibition organizations, representing many others, to ask you respectfully to stand for the enforcement of law, and to reply to the following questions: Do you stand by your record as indicated by your vote on the Eighteenth Amendment and on the Volstead act for its enforcement?"

"Replying to your telegram, my record stands, and I stand by it. I did not know that there was any question about it."

"Senator Harding voted to submit the Eighteenth Amendment and for the Volstead act."

Prohibition Party Not Satisfied With Harding

Nominee Said He Would Not Impose His Will on Congress in Considering Legislation

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Senator Harding's position on the prohibition question is not satisfactory to the Prohibition party and negotiations between it and Republican leaders which have led to the withdrawal of Aaron S. Watkins as a Presidential candidate have been broken off, according to a statement issued to-night by the Prohibition National Committee.

The committee made public a letter from George Chapman Jr., Senator Harding's secretary, to Mrs. Elsie Giles, a Prohibitionist, of Redlands, Calif., outlining the Senator's position. It said:

Poll Assures Harding 353 Electoral Votes

From a Staff Correspondent
MARION, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Senator Harding will carry states that will give him 353 electoral votes (only 266 are necessary to elect), judging from the returns of a single day's straw vote in 8,000 Rexall drug stores in all parts of the country. They are in every state and in every considerable town.

Four years ago a similar straw vote was the basis of an accurate prediction that Wilson would carry California and New Hampshire, which he did. This year's poll shows a total of 103,624 votes. According to these figures, Harding will carry every Northern, Western and Middle and Southwestern state, except New Mexico.

that if Senator Harding is elected and the Volstead act repealed, he would "act in accordance with his best judgment."

But would not, as President, impose his will on Congress in consideration of this or any other legislation?

The statement said that after the Prohibition party offered its support to the candidate who would pledge himself against weakening of the Volstead act, neither Senator Harding nor Governor Cox replied personally, but Republican leaders opened negotiations with the Prohibitionists. The letter from Mr. Chapman, however, has put an end to these negotiations, according to the statement.

Three Ousted Socialists Honor Guests at Dinner

Two Who Resigned and Leader Hillquit Also Attend Rally in Yorkville Casino

More than 800 Socialists assembled at dinner in the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, last night, to honor the three ousted Socialist Assemblymen and Samuel A. Dewitt and Samuel Orr, their colleagues, who resigned their seats in protest. The dinner also served as a welcome home feast for Morris Hillquit, leader of the Socialist Party, who recently returned from the Adirondacks, where he fought for many months to regain his health. Mr. Hillquit headed the list of speakers. He was loudly cheered on entering the hall, the assembly rising to its feet. Others who spoke were Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon and August Claessens, the ousted Assemblymen; Orr and Dewitt, Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward; Algon Norman Lee, Algon Norman, Theresa Malkiel and S. John Block, state chairman of the Socialist Party.

All the speakers predicted the ousted Socialist Assemblymen and their two fellow members would be re-elected with increased majorities and that the Socialist delegation at Albany would be re-elected in the November elections. Mr. Malkiel declared that the Albany ouster would serve to boost the Socialist vote at the Presidential election, saying that Eugene V. Debs, the party's candidate, would poll 4,000,000 votes. Joseph D. Cannon, Socialist candidate for Governor, presided.

Following the dinner the ousted Assemblymen addressed open air meetings at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue and 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Fully 5,000 persons attended each meeting.

Wilson Defies Congress on Shipping Act

(Continued from page one)

point made by the President that Congress had exceeded its powers, called attention to the veto by President Hayes of an act passed by Congress in 1879, which required the President to give notice to China of the abrogation of Articles 5 and 6 of the Burlingame treaty. President Hayes declared that "the power of making new treaties or of modifying existing treaties is not lodged by the Constitution in Congress, but in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as shown by the concurrence of two-thirds of that body." On this subject, as well as the effect of an attempted partial abrogation of a treaty, as contemplated by the recent act, the words of President Hayes are significant. Said he:

Ruling of President Hayes

"As the power of modifying an existing treaty, whether by adding or striking out provisions, is a part of the treaty-making power under the Constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress, nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress in thus procuring an amendment to the treaty a competent exercise of authority under the Constitution. The importance, however, of this special consideration seems superseded by the principle that a denunciation of a part of a treaty, not made by the terms of the treaty itself separable from the rest, is a denunciation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligations except such as include the part denounced, the denunciation by one party of the part necessarily liberates the other party from the whole treaty."

"The merchant marine act was approved June 5, in the final rush of the session's close, with no opportunity to suggest much less secure its revision in any particular. To have vetoed the act would have sacrificed the great numbers of sound and enlightened provisions which it undoubtedly contains. Furthermore, the fact that one section of the law involved elements of illegality rendering the section inoperative need not affect the validity and operation of the act as a whole."

Not Based on Foreign Protests

The President's decision to refuse to obey the edict of Congress, it was said at the State Department, had been reached after the legal phases of the situation had been fully presented to him. It was said that the protests of foreign governments against the discriminatory paragraphs of the legislation were not considered in reaching the decision to refuse compliance with the act of Congress, and that the President's action was solely on the question of the constitutionality of the act.

The President's action affects only that part of the legislation which concerns the validity of commercial treaties. It was pointed out at the State Department that to carry out the instructions of the legislation numerous treaties would have had to be abrogated in their entirety, because of the inclusion in them of some sections conflicting with the provisions of the marine act.

The extent to which the government would have been compelled to cancel treaties was evidenced by a large chart showing the number of treaties and the provisions of each with which the shipping act was in conflict. In describing the President's inability to comply with the act the treaty with China was cited. The pact contains

some twenty sections, most of which were to safeguard American nationals in that country. No provision in this or other treaties gives the United States the right to cancel a part of it. Secretary Colby pointed out, in explaining that partial abrogation of a treaty was impossible.

Woman Heads Harding Home Meeting Committee

Mrs. Laura D. Fessenden Will Speak to Voters Here Next Monday

Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, of Chicago, has been appointed chairman of the committee on parlor meetings for the Republican National Committee. Mrs. Fessenden will speak in Buffalo September 25, in Yonkers September 26 and in Herkimer September 29.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, author, has just returned from a speaking tour of West Virginia. She was in Charleston during the special session of the Legislature, and spoke in the courthouse in favor of the bill permitting the registration of women, which was passed after a hard-fought battle between Republicans and Democrats.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, chairman of the committee of one hundred women, said last night that her organization had made arrangements to hold 148 "Home and Harding" meetings in private homes in New York and vicinity, beginning October 9 and ending November 1.

Walsh Says Jurists Borrowed World Court Plan of League

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Following up his recent attack on Senator Harding's contention that the covenant of the League of Nations is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, to-day attacked the Republican claim that the world court, proposed by Senator Harding, would take the place of the league.

Senator Walsh said the world court is provided for by the covenant and that the commission of which Elihu Root was a member and which formulated a plan for the court "borrowed not only the ideas but the very language of the covenant."

Automobile Kills Boy As He Plays in Street Near His Home

Pedro Jackin, thirteen years, of 246 East 112th Street, was killed shortly before 10 o'clock last night when an automobile, operated by Charles Sommer, of 608 Green Street, Troy, N. Y., ran him down almost directly in front of his home. The boy was playing in the street at the time.

Sommer picked up the boy and rushed him to Sydenham Hospital, where Dr. Posner, of Harlem Hospital, attended him. Later he was taken to Harlem Hospital, where he died.

Patrolman Sullivan, of the East 104th Street station, arrested Sommer and he will be arraigned to-day in the Washington Heights Court on a charge of homicide.

Cox Charges Hays With "Poisoning" West Against Him

Tells Colorado Audiences Republican Chairman Is Like "Sneaking Guerrilla" in His Campaign Methods

DENVER, Sept. 24.—Attacks upon Chairman Will H. Hays and Republican newspapers charged with "a conspiracy of silence" against the Democratic cause featured to-day's Colorado campaign of Governor James M. Cox. He spoke at Trinidad, Pueblo and at the auditorium here.

"Poisoning" was the term applied by Governor Cox in his charges regarding the newspapers, and he likened Chairman Hays to "the sneaking guerrilla who in days of old poisoned wells for the destruction of enemies."

Mr. Hays, the candidate declared, sent an advance agent to confer with Colorado editors as well as to New Mexico to plan the alleged undermining of the Democratic campaign.

Last Monday at Denver, Governor Cox asserted in his Pueblo speech, editors of Colorado Republican newspapers assembled for a conference with a Mr. Stephens, said to have been an agent of Chairman Hays.

"The editors were asked to divert the public mind from the league and other paramount issues," said the Governor, "to minor affairs. They were told to ask questions thought to be embarrassing and to give unfavorable reports on my reception."

"The Republican National Committee is maintaining a large organization for this purpose," the Governor said. "It has men traveling all over the country, and the funds of the Republican organization are being used to make this kind of a campaign at a time when humanity is to pass on the great questions involving more interests and more people than at any time in the history of the world."

"The rich men of America, who are living in comfort," the Governor continued, reiterating charges of "big business" contributions to the Republicans, "certainly ought to be proud of the fact that they have made it possible for Hays to conduct this kind of a campaign. The reason is that it is apparent to any unprejudiced person that the West is overwhelmingly for the League of Nations and that the majority of the West will so record themselves."

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Worsted Skirts . . . 5.50 to 22.00

English Raincoats . . . 14.00

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All-wool Coats . . . \$29.50 to 144.00

Practical Wool Frocks, . . . 29.50 to 90.00

Afternoon Frocks of silk, . . . 40.00 to 135.00

Autumn Underwear for Misses and Children

Cotton Combinations . . . \$1.45 to 1.65

Cotton-and-wool Combinations at . . . \$3.75 to 5.00

Silk-and-wool Combinations (tax extra) . . . \$5.50 to 6.75

Pajamas . . . 1.90 to 2.90

Flannelette Nightrobes . . . 1.50 to 2.50

Serge Bloomers . . . 4.50

Blanket Robes . . . 5.75 to 6.25

Quilted Robes . . . 6.25 to 18.25

Tax extra on Quilted Robes priced above \$7.50

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